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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Delighted Suffragist: It "*plunked!*"

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Recognition for Women War Workers

THE French government has presented medals for distinguished service to twenty-two women who served with the American Woman's Hospital No. 1, also to two American women Red Cross workers. The association of veterans of the war known as the American Legion has decided to include in its membership the women who did war work. The next step or rather the step that both France and America forgot to take first, is the granting of votes to these women.

Tennessee Suffrage Law Contested

A BILL of injunction has been filed against election officials in Tennessee contesting the validity of the partial suffrage bill recently passed by the legislature, and is set for hearing on May 28. The bill is filed by "bosom friends" of Senator Shields, whose opposition to the federal suffrage amendment is not supposed to extend to state suffrage.

The injunction bill, according to the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, calls attention to the fact that if the act be legal, the state would be swamped by the tide of new voters.

The Journal and Tribune says further: "The decision of the Chancellor will be far reaching in its effect. The next generally assembly two years hence may have the prospect of watch fires and effigy burning before it if the battle is to be fought out again in case of an opinion upholding the injunction bill."

With the suffrage amendment practically assured of passage by the 66th Congress, however, the decision of the Chancellor will not be so serious—so far as the right of Tennessee women to vote is concerned. It might be serious, however, as reflecting upon the good faith of some one if a joker is discovered by Tennessee courts in the suffrage bill, passed by the Tennessee legislature.

Women From Thirteen Countries Meet

ONE hundred representatives from thirteen countries under the name of the International Woman's Congress, are meeting in Zurich to confer concerning the peace treaty and to elaborate proposals concerning the legal position of women in political and economic life. The Americans present besides Jane Addams, include Emily Balch, Alice Hamilton, Florence Kelley, Jeannette Rankin, and Lillian Wald. The British delegation includes Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Swanwick, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Lady Courtney of Penwith; Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Despard, and Miss I. C. Ford.

A resolution was passed in which the peace terms are called "a violation of the principle of justice and a continuation of the rule of force."

The stand being taken by the British women at the conference appears to have considerable backing in Great Britain where a huge demonstration was recently held by women in Trafalgar Square demanding the raising of the blockade and the instant provisioning of the famine districts of Europe. The meeting incurred no opposition and ended in the audience following a committee of women to the official residence of the government where an appointment was made to see Mr. Bonar Law the next day in order to voice the protest of the meeting.

Suffrage in France

A COMMITTEE of the French Senate decided some time last month by a vote of 8 to 5 against giving the vote to women. No women's societies were given a hearing by the committee before it made its decision. Led by the League of Women's Rights with Marie Verone as president, the women protested against the action of the Senate. Word now comes from Paris that the Chamber of Deputies after long debate upon the question of allowing women over thirty to vote for members of municipal councils, general councils of arrondissements and departments, passed the measure by a vote of 344 to 97. Some members favorable to suffrage opposed the measure because it would give only partial suffrage to women.

Married Women and Income Tax

BRITISH suffrage societies recently sent a deputation to interview Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of securing legislation providing that the assessment for income tax for married women be made independent of their husbands. Mr. Chamberlain opposed the suggestions of the women and the members of Parliament who advocated this change saying that the separate assessment would mean a great increase in the expense of collecting the tax. According to his figures the increase in the cost of collection would greatly exceed the amount collected. His statement is obviously absurd. The first income tax Act which the government is loathe to change, provided for calling a man and woman one person is a hundred and twenty years old.

More Women Discharged

THE New York City transportation lines are using the only bit of legislation which was passed by the New York legislature especially favoring women as the excuse for dismissing as soon as possible, according to reports, the three thousand women who have been employed as subway guards, conductorettes, ticket sellers and ticket collectors. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company took the first step and dismissed nearly three hundred conductorettes and ticket agents. The women were discharged without notice, without extra pay, without any refund on their uniforms which they bought at a cost of $18.00. The law which the company blames for its action is the one providing against the employment of women between the hours of ten p. m. and seven a. m. Whether or not the women will make a fight to retain their jobs has not been determined.

It is a question whether the law was in favor of women or just exactly the opposite.

Nebraska Partial Suffrage Contested

THE fight against the presidential suffrage bill which was passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1917 and has now been brought before the Supreme Court. The anti-suffrage forces in the state of Nebraska seem unable to accept the defeat they have received.

Three Churches Recommend Equality for Women

THREE church groups have within the past month taken up the question of giving women equal representation with men in the administration of church affairs. The Southern Methodist annual conference by a vote of 4,229 to 449 bestowed laity rights of the church upon women. The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., passed a resolution at its annual convention memorialising Congress and the Maryland legislature to amend the old vestry act of 1785 so as to enfranchise women as regards parish elections. The Presbyterian General Assembly for the whole United States recommended that women have the right to hold office in the church council, the board of trustees, and all committees of the church.

The President to Texas

"I AM looking forward with the greatest interest to the referendum of May 24 on woman suffrage and entertain the confident hope that the men of Texas will by a very great majority render gallant justice to the women of the state."

The hope of the suffragists of Texas is not so confident as that of the President since the suffrage measure has been tied up with two other measures which must all be voted upon together.

The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE 66th CONGRESS

Introduced

In the House

May 19, 1919, by Representative Mann.

Reported

Favorably May 20, 1919

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee
In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon
In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two- thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

The Votes of Senators Harris and Keyes

THERE are a total of ninety-six votes in the United States Senate, a two-thirds majority of which are sixty-four. Up to May 9 there were only sixty-three votes publicly pledged for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Upon that day the announcement of a pledge made by Senator Harris, of Georgia, to President Wilson was cabled from Paris, which gave the sixty-fourth vote.

SENATOR Harris's vote was the last vote that was needed to assure an even two-thirds majority, but no vote in the United States Senate for the Susan B. Anthony amendment will ever be counted as superfluous. The announcement of a vote at any time from either party is an occasion for rejoicing upon the part of suffragists.

ON May 15, Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, announced his intention of voting for the amendment, which gives a margin of one vote in the Senate, and relieves somewhat the anxiety that might have been felt because of the possibility of deaths or defections.

ONLY one vote to spare, however, is a narrow margin and pledges from Senator Dial, of South Carolina, and Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, at this time, would be heralded with grateful appreciation, as insuring a victory that will carry with it the consciousness that liberty is not grudgingly dealt with in the United States or used merely to advance political aims.

WITH sufficient votes to pass in both Houses, now that Senators Harris and Keyes are pledged; with the Republican caucus having placed it upon the calendar for early passage; and with President Wilson's message to Congress naming it among the important measures to be disposed of, it would seem that this is the time when opposing members in both Houses, in the face of certain victory for suffrage, might take a generous view of the situation and help roll up a majority that will be a credit to every man who adds his portion to the strength and sincerity of our country's democracy.

President Asks Congress to Pass Amendment

PRESIDENT Wilson's message to the 66th Congress, cabled from Paris and delivered to the assembled Congress on Tuesday, May 20, contains the following reference to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress:

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states.

"Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated, by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform."

This appeal, to Congress, from the President, does not come as a surprise to suffragists. It was announced last week that the President's message which was cabled to his Secretary from Paris on Saturday night, May 17, included the suffrage amendment among the recommendations to Congress. The original Susan B. Anthony amendment was introduced in the House on the first day of the session by Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, before the President's message was read to Congress or its text made public.

This action upon the part of President Wilson should have great weight with the Democrats in both houses of Congress, and bring the doubtful ones to a quick decision in favor of the amendment. Democrats who hold a position at variance with this enunciation of the President are skating on rather thin ice, and those who do not wish to court the danger of a great break, with its precipitous plunge into freezing water, had best begin to work in toward the shore where the sport isn't so lonesome or precarious.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, who was elected over Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, upon a pledge to support the President's policies, and Senator Dial, of South Carolina—because they both succeed suffragists, are marked men until they declare themselves in favor of the amendment, and line up behind their President.

Republican House Conference Pledges Prompt Action

FOR the first time in the history of the woman suffrage movement, a party caucus has placed suffrage upon the party's legisslative program. On the evening of May 17, the Republican members of the lower House of the 66th Congress met in conference and adopted a legislative program, which includes the woman suffrage amendment. The steering committee had recommended that this be done. The resolution reads:

"That the conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth Congress declares it to be the purpose of the Republican majority in the House to proceed at once to the orderly, thorough and careful consideration of a constructive program of legislation, which, beginning with the passage, at the earliest possible moment consistent with proper consideration, of the appropriation bills which failed of passage in the closing days of the Sixty-fifth Congress, will include among the matters to receive early attention the following:

"The return of the telephone, telegraph and cable lines of the country to their owners.

"The woman suffrage amendment. . . "

Then follow ten or twelve other measures.

The placing of suffrage in the legislative program insures an early vote in the House, and indicates that there is no disposition upon the part of party leaders to delay its passage.

Already Reported Favorably by House Committee

THE Susan B. Anthony Amendment was reported favorably by the Woman Suffrage Committee in the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon, May 20, just as The Suffragist goes to press. An announcement by floor Leader Mondell that it would be brought up for immediate action upon Wednesday, May 21, was greeted with applause. If it should pass before this issue is in the hands of our readers, which now seems very probable, all of you may know that we are just as happy as you are, and just as intent upon securing prompt action from the Senate, where there are more than sufficient votes pledged for passage since the announcements of Senators Harris and Keyes.

Senator Keyes Pledged to Suffrage

ON May 15, Senator Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire, pledged himself to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, in a statement addressed to the Editor of the Manchester Union. His statement reads:

"After mature and serious consideration of the woman's suffrage question, both state and national, I have decided to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the coming session of Congress. In arriving at this decision, I am not unmindful of the fact that New Hampshire is probably the pivotal state, and I fully realize the importance of my decision. You may, if you desire, consider this a public statement."

FOR several months past an intensive campaign has been conducted in New Hampshire to arouse the suffrage sentiment there to demand the vote of Senator Moses and Keyes. The entire state was canvassed last November and a petition secured from a majority of the state legislators, calling upon Senator Moses to vote favorably, and since that time work has gone on constantly and unremittingly. Senator Moses, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Gallinger, led the suffragists to believe that he would vote for the amendment if they would secure an expression from the members of the New Hampshire legislature. When the petition was presented to him, containing a majority of the members, he raised the objection that it was not an official expression. At the time the petition was secured, the New Hampshire legislature was not in session and could not, of course, at that time take "official" action. So suffragists had to start all over again upon the convening of the legislature. This explains the vast amount of work that has been done in New Hampshire in the past few months, which has borne fruit in an overwhelming demand for suffrage, and which was finally crystallized by the mass meeting at the Palace Theatre in Manchester during the state conference in April.

THE New Hampshire Branch of the National Woman's Party was started in 1917 by Miss Sallie W. Hovey, of Portsmouth, who served during the legislative campaigns upon Senator Moses and until the state conference in April when she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Winfield Shaw, who has carried forward the work with great vigor, never losing hope that Senator Keyes would respond to the great suffrage sentiment in his state.

Miss Doris Stevens, Legislative Chairman of the National Woman's Party, has been in Manchester for several days, assisting Mrs. Shaw in the direction of the campaign.

IN commenting upon his pledge, Senator Keyes is reported to have said: "I recognize that it is an issue of widest importance and that New Hampshire is a pivotal state. I realize that Senator Gallinger was a life long friend of suffrage; and taking everything into consideration I have concluded that it is my duty to vote for the suffrage amendment, and consequently have given my pledge to vote for it."

SENATOR Gallinger, to whom Senator Keyes refers, was the predecessor of Senator Moses, who opposes the amendment. The campaign to secure his vote will not be abandoned, although the amendment is now assured of passage when brought to a vote. In view of the fact that New Hampshire did not have an anti-suffragist in either House until Senator Moses failed to live up to the record of his colleagues, and in view of the overwhelming strength of the suffrage sentiment in his state, and the fact that his state has long been considered a "pivotal state" as recognized by Senator Keyes, it is extremely difficult to understand by what logic Senator Moses has assumed the position he holds, since his attitude during the legislative campaigns would indicate that he has no convictions against the merits of equal suffrage, which would have prevented his voting for it in response to an "official" expression from his state legislature.

The Sixty-sixth Congress

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment was introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress upon the first day by Representative Mann, of Illinois, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee. By general agreement the joint resolution was designated No. 1.

With the convening of each Congress since 1878, when the amendment was first introduced, suffragists have counted their gains, until now, upon the convening of the 66th Congress on May 19, 1919, they stand facing the full light of certain victory.

On March 19, 1914—five years ago, the first time there had been a vote in the Senate since 1887, there were eleven votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. On January 12, 1915, in the House, there were 78 votes short of the necessary two-thirds.

In the 65th Congress, it was introduced in the House on April 2, and in the Senate on April 4, 1917, and it is since that time that the greatest gains have been made. During this period the public mind has been so absorbed with the anxiety of the war that many sincere suffragists were diverted from the suffrage fight and even turned the machinery of their suffrage organizations to the service of democracy overseas, while their comrades who would not lower the banners of democracy at home, had to suffer many things because they dared to keep faith with their own cause.

BUT "all things work together for good," and the persistence with which the suffrage banners were upheld, in spite of ridicule and pernicious efforts to trample them down, finally focused upon the cause that they represented all that fine love for liberty that received such inspiration from idealistic interpretations of American war aims.

The armies of mothers and sisters all over the world, who saw mobilized and sacrificed armies of sons and brothers, are coming into their own everywhere, and the 66th Congress of the United States can take no greater step toward a permanent peace than by releasing American womanhood for participation, wtih the free women of other nations, in the affairs that make for war or peace. It is to the honor and credit of our institutions that the enfranchisement of women has become politically expedient. Even counting the sacrifices it has taken to bring about the condition, as long as it can be said that it has become politically unsafe to oppose progress, it must be admitted that after all, the people have the right to the "last say" in this country and that no individual or organization can become so entrenched as to safely override a concerted public opinion.

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment goes into the 66th Congress supported by all national political parties. It has behind it more than two-thirds of both Houses. It counts among its supporters the President of the United States who on more than one occasion has spoken in its behalf in messages to Congress. It has been included in the legislative program by the conference of the majority party. It has behind it thousands of newspapers throughout the country. But the greatest force that backs it is public opinion and the demand of millions of voters.

Southern Democrats and Suffrage

By Sue White, Chairman Tennessee Branch.

THE winning for the suffrage amendment of the vote of Senator Harris, of Georgia, taken in connection with recent suffrage gains in the South, makes very timely a survey of the southern field.

On February 10, Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, made his memorable speech and cast his vote in behalf of the amendment. In the dying hours of the last Congress, Senator Gay, of Louisiana, showed marked indications of gaining ground in the suffrage faith. Tennessee has passed a presidential suffrage law and the Democratic Executive Committee of one of the most important southern cities—Atlanta, has invited women to participate in the white primaries; and now Senator Harris, of Georgia, has declared his intention of voting for the amendment. These things look as though suffrage were gaining in the South and when taken in connection with the gains for the amendment in the lower House, among members of Congress from the southern states, it would seem that the hope of gaining other senatorial votes from those states has a great deal to rest upon, especially in view of the fact that Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, is pledged to support the policies of President Wilson.

However, as the poll now stands, the southern vote for the amendment, in the Senate, is one less than in the last Congress, due to the fact that there are only Harris and Stanley pledged, to offset the loss of Martin, (of Ky.) Pollock and Vardaman, who voted for suffrage on February 10.

THERE were nine Southern Democratic votes cast for the amendment in the Senatorial ballot on that date, as follows:

1. Culberson (Texas)
2. Kirby (Ark.)
3. Martin (Ky.)
4. McKellar (Tenn.)
5. Pollock (S. C.)
6. Ransdell (La.)
7. Robinson (Ark.)
8. Sheppard (Tex.)
9. Vardaman (Miss.)

There are only eight Southern Democratic votes pledged for the amendment in the Senate of the present Congress, as follows:

1. Culberson (Texas)
2. Harris (Ga.)
3. Kirby (Ark.)
4. McKeller (Tenn.)
5. Ransdell (La.)
5. Robinson (Ark.)
7. Sheppard (Tex.)
8. Stanley (Ky.)

SENATOR Vardaman, of Mississippi, the ninth man on the list of Southern Democratic Senators who voted for the amendment on February 10 was defeated last summer in the Democratic Primary, upon the appeal of President Wilson to the people of Mississippi endorsing Hon. Pat Harrison, who was then a member of Congress, as one who would uphold the President's policies. Senator Harrison has not yet announced his intention to vote for the amendment. Neither has Senator Dial, of South Carolina, and unless one or the other does so, the Southern Democratic vote for suffrage in the Senate will be less than it was in February.

This situation may not have been analyzed and fully appreciated, but since attention is called to it, it can easily be seen that while the amendment may not suffer defeat, Senator Harris's pledge does not bring the southern states even up to their previous standard of support. The eyes of southern suffragists, especially, are turned toward Senators Harrison and Dial. Each day brings recruits of earnest southern women who are not only impatient that the amendment should be passed, but that their own "representatives" should have a part in its passage. South Carolina women want their state to give to the cause at least as much in its hour of victory as it gave before, and the same is true of Mississippi women; and all over the South there are women eager to see their own senators, more than any other, recognize the justice of the cause. The National Woman's Party has steadily gained ground in the southern states until it counts among its members and officials hundreds of the most efficient suffrage workers in that section; who understand southern people and know how to appeal to them, and who stand ready to put nothing else ahead of the demand for the enfranchisement of the women of the United States.

Senators Dial and Harrison

THE Democratic support of the amendment in the Senate has been strengthened by the pledge of Senator Harris, of Georgia. They now have 26 for the amendment, 19 against, and two non-committal. The Republicans have also made progress since the last analysis of their vote, and they now stand with 39 pledged for the amendment and 10 against. Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, who was counted as non-committal until May 15 having on that date made public announcement of his favorable position.

Of the 26 Democrats who are favorable, only 8 are from the Southern states; while 15 of the 19 Democrats opposed are Southern men. In the states of Alabama, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina, both Senators are opposed; in the states of Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Mississippi one Senator is opposed; one non-committal in the states of South Carolina and Mississippi. The remaining four Democrats opposed are Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Pomerene, of Ohio; Reed, of Missouri; and Wolcott, of Delaware.

With the winning of the vote of Senator Harris, the Democratic Party has 55 per cent of its voting strength in the Senate pledged for the amendment. In the last Congress, it gave 58 per cent. The Republican Party now holds pledged 80 per cent of its voting strength in the Senate. It gave 75 per cent in the last Congress.

EVERY new vote is a great step forward, and while it is human nature to applaud most toward the finish of a race, suffragists must bear in mind that the amendment isn't passed until the votes are cast. While we do not expect any defections and hope there will be no deaths or other calamities, it is by no means unreasonable to demand of both parties a safe margin over the two-thirds majority.

There are two men unpledged, who, no doubt, have not declared their positions in these days when so many people are interested in finding out how Senators stand on this question, because considerations unfavorable to suffrage are being routed by considerations of favorable tendencies. Each of these two men are Southerners and succeed suffragists. Both are Democrats and their party is pledged to the political freedom of women.

Senators Dial and Harrison would render their party a distinct service by adding their vote to that of Senator Harris, of Georgia, on the side of their party's honor.

Work in the Field

MUCH of the work that is being done to secure an overwhelming vote for the passage of the amendment, is in the home districts of opposing and non-committal Congressmen. A great deal of it, on the other hand, is in full suffrage states, where the pressure that is brought to bear is directed upon the national party organizations. Of course, in every state and every community where suffrage activities are going on in the present campaign, stronger and more efficient organizations are forming than would be the case but for such activities. It may be a comforting thought to some opposing Congressmen or Senators that by making it necessary for women to put forth a tireless energy to break down their opposition, they are in a way contributing to the upbuilding of a more closely knitted organization.

In all parts of the country, women are at work, in one way or another. The Texas Branch of the National Woman's Party is conducting an intensive "letter writing" campaign to Congressmen, and securing resolutions from various and numerous organizations, calling upon doubtful Congressmen to vote for the amendment and upon favorable Congressmen to press for passage, immediately upon the convening of Congress.

In the Tenth District the work is diretced particularly toward Congressman Buchanan, who is the only new Congressman from Texas who has not declared in favor of the amendment. The Tenth District Committee has reorganized at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Wolfe, the State Chairman in Austin. Mrs. J. E. Pearce, of Austin, was eletced Chairman of the Tenth District. Meetings are being arranged throughout the state for Miss Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania, a speaker from the National Headquarters, who will visit Texas for the state convention of the Woman's Party to be held at Fort Worth the last of May.

A DEPUTATION waited upon Congressman Moore in Philadelphia on May 9. He told them that he had been greatly impressed by the work of women but declined to pledge his vote for the amendment. Miss Anna F. Davies, head worker of the College Settlement, was the spokesman of the deputation. Others who saw him were Mrs. William B. Abbey, representing the Church Woman's Association; Dr. F. P. Barton, representing the Barton Dispensary; Miss Rebecca Stein, representing the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union; Miss Ada Rosenfelt, representing the Waist, Silk Suit and Children's Dressmakers' Union; Mrs. A. B. Craven and Miss Steel, representing the Lighthouse Settlement; Miss Frieda Miller, representing the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia; Miss Sylvia Zieback, representing the Southwark Neighborhood House; Mrs. Leonard P. Averett, Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Mrs. Jacob K. Jaffe, Miss Bertha Polloe and Miss Jennie Bronenberg. He told the women, it is reported: "I might vote for suffrage. I won't say I will or I won't."

ON April 8, a committee of the Denver branch called on Wm. V. Vailes, the new Congressman from the Denver District. He promised to do all that he could to help the passage of the amendment at the next session of Congress. The committee were: Dr. Margaret Long Chairman; Mrs. Horton Pope, Mrs. Helen T. Miller, Mrs. Iris Calderhead Walker, Mrs. Hettie O. M. Wallis. Miss Doris Stevens of the aNtional Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, will speak at mass meetings in Colorado Springs and Denver the latter part of the month.

IN Boston, where Miss Betty Gram, national organizer of the Woman's Party, is working, there is a great gain in membership. Meetings are being planned for Boston, Lowell and Framingham, with Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer as the speaker; and for June 1 with Dr. Harold Laski, of Harvard University, and Mary MacArthur, of England, as speakers.

HEADQUARTERS have been opened in Chicago and in California. From these centers, the women voters are to be kept in touch with the situation in Congress, and their influence organized to secure the quick passage of the amendment as soon as the extra session is called. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, political chairman of the Party, has just returned from the West, where she assisted in the opening of the headquarters.

Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, chairman of the Illinois branch of the Woman's Party, will be in charge in Chicago. Other officers and members of the Advisory Council in Illinois include: Miss Editha Phelps, secretary; Mrs. Francis T. West, treasurer; Miss Ella Abeel; Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald; Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler; members of the National Advisory Council; Miss Alice Henkle, and Miss Lucy Ewing.

Miss Paul will speak at a luncheon in Chicago on May 29; also St. Paul and Minneapolis where Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin and Mrs. Bertha Moller are arranging meetings.

The California headquarters will be under the direction of Mrs. Genevieve Allen, state chairman, who will be assisted by Miss Vivian Pierce, national organizer for the party, and by other officers and members of the advisory council of the state: Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkhead, secretary; Mrs. W. B. Broadwell, treasurer; Mrs. Orlow Black, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Miss Gail Laughlin, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Mrs. Mary Garbutt and Mrs. Vernon Rood.

Congressional Work in the Capital

ALMOST every member of Congress who set foot in Washington last week to attend party caucuses found smilingly awaiting him a representative of the Woman's Party Lobby Committee. No man's vote against the amendment last year is taken to mean that he will vote unfavorably this time, and each one is given the benefit of the hope that the right and justice and wisdom of the proposition has appealed to him since he last expressed himself.

Leaders of both parties were urged to make the original Susan B. Anthony amendment one of the first measures in their party programs, and upon the strength of the action of the Republican caucus that the amendment be passed immediately, suffragists put forth this effort to finally add to the majority in the House and secure votes to spare in the Senate.

All men who favored the amendment were urged to be present and vote, avoiding the necessity of pairing, and to work with their colleagues as well as to vote themselves, and to stand for the original Susan B. Anthony amendment.

As a number of Congressmen did not come to Washington until the morning of their respective party conferences, it was necessary to carry the work on into this week. It is still difficult, in view of the confusion incident to organization, but it is expected that every man will have been interviewed before the end of the week. In this work Miss Younger was assisted by the following committee of women from various parts of the country in interviewing the Senators and Representatives from their sections: Mrs. William Kent, of California and Washington; Mrs. Alden Potter, of Minneapolis; Mrs. H. O. Harrison, of Minneapolis; Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado; Mrs. Lee Benoist, of New Orleans; Mrs. Nicholas Kelley and Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Texas; Mrs. Lulu Francis, of Alabama; Miss Mary Dubrow, of New Jersey; Mrs. Frank Putnam, of Wisconsin; Mrs. George Pflaster, of Virginia; Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of North Carolina; and Miss M. E. Lewis, of Virginia.

Mary Shaw Speaks of Militancy as Exemplified in Drama

THAT "militancy" among women is no modern invention was shown by Miss Mary Shaw, noted actress of New York, in an address delivered at National Headquarters on Friday evening of last week, before an open meeting of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party. She referred to Lysistrata, one of the plays of Aristophanes, and said: "It was as though it should occur to a band of women during war time to seize the public treasury and say to the government 'you shall not take this money and squander it in war, you shall not take the lives of our children whom we have borne in trouble and sorrow and brought into great usefulness and power in the world.'"

The play, which was written centuries before the Christian era, deals with the period of the Peloponnesian War. Lysistrata was an Athenian woman who had mediated for a decade over the experiences of women, brought on by the war. The women of Greece during the first ten years of the war had borne the mistakes of the man-made government and its toll of war, in silence, without forming any opinions of their own, or at least without expressing any, but finally they began to make a few lady-like suggestions and some mild criticisms, when they were told that "War shall be a care to men"—the ancient way of saying "woman's place is in the home." Lysistrata counseled the women to break their chains, seize the reins of government, and bring the dreadful war to an end—and they did. They assembled at the Acropolis, seized it, and forced the warriors to a realization that they were in earnest and must be reckoned with. There was a constant battle—not of irons—but of words—between the men and women—and it isn't quite marvellous that the women should have won, as women always can win when they put determination behind their words. The men even went so far as to go back home and get the little children and range them on the side of war to cry out "mamma come home, we want our bread and milk and need your hand to rock the cradle." The mothers replied "you might as well die now as later, as you will if what we are trying to stop continues." So the men who were fighting each other made a truce and their wives and sweethearts and sisters, who had formed a sort of women's miniature league of nations, walked down from the Acropolis and went on about their business. Lysistrata reminded the Athenians what the Laconians had done for Athens and vice versa and awakened the assembled warriors to Pan-Hellenic interest, and made Greece safe from fratricidal war and for democracy—at least for the time being.

MISS Shaw also spoke of the psychology of the militant movement. She said: "When we train in the theatre, it is the psychology of human nature that we study, fear, love, hate, anger—those things that possess us. From those elemental things we work, and when we study how to play upon the heartstrings, we learn the terrific power of the basic emotions, and in watching your work, I have been struck by the fact that it is based on the elemental forces of emotion and is therefore powerful, and not like this dead stuff that is forever compromising and waiting abjectly and too patiently, lest it should annoy or anger. I have been interested in the National Woman's Party because the psychology has been interesting. You have made people realize that you are in earnest, and because of that, they have taken notice of you, although the idea itself, that you were so much in earnest that you would not spare them, may have been terribly annoying."

MRS. Marie Moore Forrest, Director of Drama and Pageantry of the War Camp Community Service for the District of Columbia, presided at the meeting and Mrs. Kate Boeckh poured tea. Among other prominent Washingtonians present were Mrs. Nicholas Kelly, Dr. Francis Foye, Mrs. Paul Hanna, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mary Dean Powell, Miss Anne Goodrich, Dean of Army Nurses; Mrs. George Odell, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Jewell Kenney, Mrs. Benton McKaye, Miss Sara Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

Help

By the Editor

THERE are all forms of help in the world, and when a suffragist sends out a call for assistance, it may or may not be wise to specify what sort of help is wanted. A few weeks ago there were sent out from both the business and editorial offices of The Suffragist some modest suggestions to friends that in view of the responsibility of publishing a suffrage paper like this one, a little inspiration would be gained from the encouragement and cooperation of friends. This wasn't a drag-net for compliments or contributions of money or material, but for practical suggestions and assistance in the conduct of a paper that desires to serve its purpose as the organ of the National Woman's Party and an important factor in the campaign for the federal suffrage amendment.

A few compliments came in, one notable one to the effect that the paper was absolutely perfect. Another friend said she would be much obliged if we would fill it up a little more. Another said "use more pictures," and another "don't use so many pictures." Louisiana suffragists responded with a newspaper clipping showing that they are selling The Suffragist on the streets of New Orleans. Several others sent in subscriptions for their friends or for their Congressmen or Senators. The Tennessee Branch came across with a check for subscriptions to 100 Democratic newspapers in that state. Mr. C. P. Simonton, of Covington, Tenn., heard of the appeal and sent in his own subscription and summoned his Muse from whom he extracted a contribution of humorous verse, as well.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, sent in a check for $25.00 and a list of her friends as subscribers, and Cornelia Barns, the cartoonist, contributed the drawing for last week's cover.

Mrs. John R. Clarke, of Philadelphia, until recently suffragist chairman of the Pennsylvania branch and the committee which she headed, held a cake and candy sale to raise money which has been used to pay for the subscriptions to Pennsylvania Congressmen and Senators. Mrs. Pauline Adams, of Norfolk, sent $6.00 for subscriptions to friends, and other subscribers wrote that they would adopt as a custom, sending in an additional subscription every time they renewed their own.

The spirit that prompted all these things deserves acknowledgment. Also, some of them may bear fruit as suggestions to others who ought to be interested in The Suffragist and its mission. It should be in the hands of each member of Congress; each issue should go into every newspaper office in the United States and upon the reading tables of all libraries, and certainly suffragists, themselves, should read it. Even those friends who like it just as it is must admit that nothing is exactly right unless it has a capacity for development, and it is this urge to grow that is the essence of all appeals to friends. What will you do for The Suffragist?

(With apologies to K. C. B.)

Down the street this morning
I passed an art store
Where I saw a picture
By a man named Taylor
All done in beautiful colors
The picture of a young girl
Standing outside the door
Of a king's palace.
And there she stood
Until the king sent for her
To tell what she would have
Even unto half
Of the kingdom.
Her name was Esther
And she was a queen
Who had a right to stand
Outside the king's palace
Even though he were the king.
Just like the suffrage pickets
Thought they had a right
To stand outside the gates
Of the White House
If it be true
That in this country
The people are king.
And so it happened
After numerous arrests
And several imprisonments
By those who sat in judgment
As representatives of the king
That the Sovereign
Whom free men recognize
And are a part of
Heard the case of the pickets
And decreed that they should have
What was their due
Even unto half
Of the kingdom.

* * * * * * * * * * *

We thank you—
Dear People.

Comments of the Press

Progress of Suffrage

THE friends of woman suffrage are confidently counting on a big victory for their cause at the coming session of Congress. The notable increase in the number of states which now have presidential woman suffrage is regarded by them as a sure indication of the growth of sentiment in favor of "votes for women." . . .

That the suffrage movement has gained substantial ground during the past year, there can be no question. But according to the latest calculations the general suffrage amendment still lacks one vote in the United States Senate. Nine new senators have declared their support of the amendment, while four new senators have not stated their position. Every new Republican senator but one, Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, who is non-committal, has declared himself for the amendment. Every new Democratic senator but three who are non-committal have declared themselves for the amendment. . . .

With the one exception of Senator Borah, the entire West is lined up for the amendment. In the Middle West, the only votes not in favor are those of Senator Reed, of Missouri, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Senator Pomerene, of Ohio. The state legislatures requested Senators Hitchcock and Pomerene to vote for the amendment. Opposition to the amendment is now concentrated along the Atlantic seaboard, having been pushed steadily eastward since, in 1889, Wyoming enfranchised its women. It is significant, perhaps, that no new senators have declared themselves against the amendment. Opposition, in other words, is confined to members of the "old guard."—*The Daily North Western, (Oskosh, Wis.) May 5, 1919.*

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The Group That Counts

THE one group of women who count now are the women who have shown their political power—The National Woman's Party.—*Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, in Hartford, Conn., Post, April 9.*

With the Suffragists

THE next Congress will be safely Republican in both branches. If it submits the federal suffrage amendment to the states, there will be charges that the Republican leaders played politics with the question. The charge would not be entirely without foundation, since Republican leaders know the passage of the amendment resolution would do their party no harm. But the Republican leaders would not have had an opportunity to play politics with the suffrage question, had not the Democratic leaders in the last Congress been too obstinate and obdurate to recognize the inevitable and how to do it with becoming grace.—*Bristol, Va., Courier, April 2, 1919.*

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Why Not Save Trouble?

IT is expected that Congress will be in session again within a few weeks. When the senators return to Washington they will be reminded of the fact that they have not yet voted in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. If they think the women have forgotten about this matter or decided to drop it, they will be disappointed. Petitions are being circulated and signed by people who believe the Senate ought to act favorably upon the President's recommendation with regard to the federal amendment. The women are no less determined now than they have been at any time during the past two or three years to continue the fight until they win. That they will be victorious is inevitable. Their victory may not be won immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, but a lot of time and trouble could be saved if the necessary two-thirds vote in favor of the amendment were recorded formally and officially at once.— *The Dayton Daily News, April 25, 1919,*

A Hint to the Wise

EQUAL suffrage resolved itself into something of a racial question in New Mexico this week, when the lower house of the state legislature refused to submit a constitutional amendment giving the franchise to women. As usual, a three-fourths vote was required. Twenty-six voted for the proposition and 20 against it, three-fourths of those voting in the negative being Spanish-speaking members. The time appears to be not far distant when those who vote Spanish on this question will also have to walk Spanish.— *New Haven, (Conn.) Union, March 19.*

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Collections From Dec. 1912

List of contributions from April 29 through May 14, 1919:

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.	$25.00
Miss Edith V. Poole	10.00
Miss Alice Henkle, Ill.	10.00
Miss Lucy Ewing, Ill.	5.00
Miss Frances S. Crosby, D. C.	1.00
Miss Martha Mertz, Cal.	5.00
Miss Mabel E. O'Farrell, Cal	1.00
Mrs. Harry Yerger, Del.	5.00
Miss Elizabeth P. Speakman, Delaware	5.00
Miss Hazel B. Ewing, Ill.	100.00

Per Pennsylvania Branch:

Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	100.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	100.00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Mossell	8.00
Miss Carrie Ross	1.00
Mrs. M. M. Griffin	1.00
Mrs. Esther C. Barton	2.00
Central Pennsylvania Suffrage Association	10.00
Miss Sara B. Callinan	10.00
Mrs. Fred Rawitzer, Ill.	10.00
Miss Sue S. White, Tenn.	5.00
Mrs. Jessie Adler, Ohio	10.00
Mrs. H. B. Pike Turnbull, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Grace Johnson, La.	43.00
Mrs. Wilmer R. Kearns, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.	500.00
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill	250.00
Miss Alice Jenkins, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. O. J. Schuster, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.	5.00
Miss Ida Craft, N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. James P. Winchester, Del.	5.00
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Mrs. Julian Ortiz, Del.	50.00
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Miss Mabel Vernon, Del., Collected	2.00
Delaware Branch	50.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Mary Clinton, Del.	1.00
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Miss A. Edna Hamilton, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Kate C. Gartz, Cal.	50.00
Mrs. Yarnell and Mrs. Downing, Cal.	1.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Shears, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, N. Y.	120.00
Miss Eunice B. Peter, Ill.	5.00
Miss Florence Tannenbaum, N. Y.	3.00
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Miss Katherine Passler, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Teasdale, Ind.	5.00
Mr. Edward Fletcher, Cal.	10.00
Mr. Melville Klauber, Cal	5.00
Miss Margaret H. Sherman, Del.	5.00
Mr. T. Lunde, Illinois	10.00
Buffalo Branch	5.00
Mrs. Robert A. McJunkin, Conn.	5.00
Membership Fees	34.50
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,977.00
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	423,696.45
Total collected by National Headquarters through May 14, 1919	425,673.45

Contributions Made to New Hampshire Headquarters:

Mr. S. F. Downing	1.00
Mrs. Nettie N. Putnam	5.00
Mrs. Clara Brown	2.00
Dr. Mary Danforth	5.00
Mrs. Ralph Pitts	3.00
Mrs. S. H. Brown	2.00
Mrs. A. E. Wirsner	1.00
Mrs. G. E. Forbes	1.00
Miss Rena Kurr	1.00
Mrs. C. P. Markham	.50
Mrs. Hallam Movius	15.00
Miss Helen Gelvis	5.00
Mr. Lewis Lyons	5.00
Mrs. W. M. Lang	10.00
Total collected by Branches	56.50
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	82,269.42
Total collected by Branch Headquarters through May 14, 1919	82,325.92
Grand Total	507,999.37
Deductions: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	5,183.50
Grand Net Total	$502,815.87

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Miss Betty Gram, Mass.	3
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Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, Texas	1
Mrs. Mary D. Brite, Ohio	14
Miss Mathilde Young D. C.	1
Mrs. Alice M. Cosu, La.	10
Mrs. Paul Reyneau, Mich.	1
Mrs. Bina M. West, Mich.	1
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio	5
Miss Vivian Pierce, Calif.	4
Miss Jennie Broneberg, Pa.	1
Miss Rose Fishstein, Pa.	7
Miss Alice Paul, N. J.	2
Miss Lucy Branham, Md.	8
Miss Nettie A. Blasing, Minn.	2
Miss Anita L. Pollitzer, S. C.	1
Mrs. Wobck, N. J.	1
Mrs. J. P. Metzger, Tenn.	1
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Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.	1
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colo.	1
Mrs. Mary Terrell, D. C.	1
Miss Carrie Pollitzer, S. C.	1
District of Columbia Branch	3
D. C. Branch, thru Miss Ethel Clawans	1
D. C. Branch, thru Miss Mary Dubrow	1
D. C. Branch thru Miss Anita Pollitzer	2
D. C. Branch, thru Miss Berthe Arnold	2
New Jersey Branch	3
Delaware Branch	30
Tennessee Branch	100
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Renewals	95
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